Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX] THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1809. [No. 2448.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation or prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Joseph Maudeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale
December 21.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one

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WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.
THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.
Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.
N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

JUST RECEIVED
By the Subsriber,
A good assortment of mens' fine and coarse shoes.
Boys' do. do.
Womens' and girls' do. do.
Excellent Potatoes for seed or family use.
Sweet Oil in boxes or retail.
Cranberries.
Pickled Lobsters in kegs.
Limes, and Lime-Juice in bottles.
Tamarinds.
New-England Cider in barrels.

Thomas Patten.
Marc 1.

TO LET,
THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan. 2.

☞ TUITION.
THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has opened SCHOOL in that commodious room on King street, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as a school room by Mr. *Wilbar*) where he will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on moderate terms, flattering himself, that by assiduous attention to the improvement of his pupils, he may merit a share of public patronage.

Abraham Walker.
March 16. d1m

FOR SALE,
The Schooner Craft
NELLY,
Burthen about 26 tons, now in complete order, and will be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to

John G. Ladd.
March 20. d

For Freight or Charter,
The well known Ship
HERO,
Thomas Cole, Master;
Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels burthen, in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. Apply to

Thomas Cole.
March 15. d

For Freight or Charter,
SHIP
GEORGE;
PETER WALKER; mast.
Burthen 220 Tons.
Both ships sail well, and are in order to receive a cargo, for terms apply on board, or to

James Patton.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
100 barrels N. York Prime Beef & Pork.
Earthen Ware in crates.
Madeira Wine in quarter casks.
Whiting in hogsheads.
March 7. d

FOR FREIGHT,
The substantial and fast sailing
SHIP
AURORA,
ISAAC RAND, Master:
Burthen 330 hogsheads of tobacco or 25,00 barrels of flour—is in complete order, ready to receive a cargo and proceed to sea as soon as permission can be obtained, having her crew on board. Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have for sale, afloat,
2000 bushels coarse Salt, suitable for the fisheries. *Also, just landed,*
75 tierces fresh Rice,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
50 do Spermaceti do.
30 do. fresh Muscatel Raisins,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing do.
100 boxes No 1 and 3 Chocolate,
10 do. Windsor Soap,
6 casks Sperm Oil,
50 casks Malaga Wine,
100 bolts Ravens Duck,
1 bale Hops,
Holland Gin, Coffee, Beef, Boston Bay Mackarel, Shad, Table Fish, 4000 sides Sole Leather, 10 packages men & womens' coarse and fine shoes, 50 casks Coffee and Sugar, Hogshead Nails, 50 Gin Cases, 200 casks Lime.
March 2. d

NOTICE.
The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few —As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 13.

NOTICE.
THE partnership existing under the firm of *Brown & Jolliffe* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted to said firm are solicited to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against them are requested to present them for settlement.
WM. H. BROWN.
WM. JOLLIFFE.
3d mo. 28th 3t*

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads and 30 barrels first quality New-Orleans Sugar.
Madeira Wine in pipes.
West-India Rum in hogsheads.
Turks-Island, Ground Allum and Limington Salt—and
20 crates well assorted Queens Ware.

Newton Keene.
May 16. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Partnership subsisting between *Andrew Scholfield and L. & T. Cook* is dissolved by their mutual consent—all those indebted to the concern by open account are requested to call and settle the same, as it becomes necessary, in order to close the business immediately. Andrew Scholfield is fully and alone authorised to settle and receive the same.

Andrew Scholfield,
Leonard Cook,
Thomas Cook.

N. B. I shall keep and now have on hand a large and handsome assortment of all kinds of building LUMBER, viz. joist, small scanting, Boards, Plank, Shingles, Pailings, Locust and Cedar Posts, and a large quantity of best Stone Lime.

A. Scholfield.
March 28. d3t

FOR SALE,
4000 lbs. Prime Green COFFEE, and 150 sacks Liverpool SALT.

Newton Keene.
March 27.

FOR SALE,
100 White Oak fish Barrels.

Anthony Dyer.
March 25. d 6t.

☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son *Doctor Archibald B. Dick*, are henceforward conducted in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elisha C. Dick.
February 27.

Public Sale, of Furniture, &c.
On FRIDAY next, at half after 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold, at the dwelling house of the late Colonel *Robert T. Hooe*,
All the Houshold, and other Personal Property of the deceased—and immediately afterwards if the time will admit, or on the day following if otherwise, will be sold, at his farm on Hunting Creek—
All the Plantation Utensils, together with two Horses, two Mules, and five Cows, and two stacks of well cured Hay.
ALSO,
The unexpired Lease of the said farm, containing between twenty and thirty acres, and having between six and seven years of time to come. There is an excellent orchard of choice fruits on this farm, a well disposed and productive garden, farm house, stables ad other improvements. Most of the ground is now in clover and timothy, and the whole has been manured.

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncaster,
Executors.
March 25. dts

☞ The executors of Col Hooe discover that many of his BOOKS are wanting, and several valuable works are thereby rendered unsaleable. It is hoped that those gentlemen who may have of his books will be kind enough to return them before the day of sale.

Clover Seed.
Ten casks of the very bes quality—Also six casks empty Glass Bottles, just received and for sale, *cheap*, by

John G. Ladd.
March 25.

WANTED TO HIRE,
An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
March 20. d

Negroes for Sale.
A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, about 20 years of age, a valuable house servant, and an active likely BOY, about 14 years old, both slaves for life, to be sold for cash.
Enquire at this Office.

Lottery Notice.
On Tuesday the 4th of April Tickets in Black River Lottery No.2, will rise in price to $9 50—On that day week the drawing commences.

R. GRAY.
March 29.

TO RENT,
A CONVENIENT two story brick dwelling House, with back buildings, on Jefferson and Fairfax streets, with a stable, carriage house, negro house, smoke house, and dairy, and a pump of good water in the yard. Also, a large garden, in which there is a number of trees For pleasantness of situation this is exceeded by none in the town of Alexandria, having a full view of the river Potomac and Hunting Creek, which makes it a desirable situation for a private family.—A lease would be given for a number of years.
ALSO,
A large frame House, on Union-street, fitted up for a store, and for the accommodation of a family—this is a good stand for business.—Apply to

Joseph Dean.
March 29. d7t

Five Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st instant, a black boy, an apprentice to the carpenters' trade, named GEORGE, 19 years old, about 5 feet high, and had on when he went away a light colored Bath coating trousers and jacket very much worn, and a wool hat—his nose is rather large and flat, shews his teeth when spoken to—he understands something of the carpenters' trade—Whoever apprehends said boy and secures him in any jail so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive the above reward and all necessary expences if brought home. He may attempt to pass as a free boy, as he came from the estate of General Washington.

Abel Blakeney.
March 29. 3t
N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.
Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

Rabbit-Skins.
I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur

John G. Ladd.
March 1.

Public Sale.
IN pursuance of a deed of trust from Alexander Henderson, just executed to Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson, will be sold, on the first Monday in April next, before the Court-House door in the town of Dumfries, the property therein specified. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Daniel Carmichael, *Agent*,
For Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson.
March 17 dts

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.
J. B. Hill & J. Ball
INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.
February 17. d3m

NOTICE.
THE Directors of the *Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company*, have appointed Mr. PATRICK BYRNES, receiver of tolls at the bridge at Four Mile Creek, and he will commence his duty to-morrow morning.
March 6.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 *Dollars per annum.*
Country Gazette, 5 *Dollars.*

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

"*I caught the animal last night,*
"*And viewed it o'er by candle light;*
"*I mark'd it well, 'twas black as jet—*
"*You stare, but sirs I've got it yet,*
"*And can produce it—pray sir do,*
"*I'll lay my life the thing is blue—*
"*And I'll be sworn, that when you've seen*
"*The reptile, you'll pronounce it green.*"

Such was the diversity of opinion on the subject of the Cameleon's colour, and no less difference exists, it appears, among commentators upon the non-intercourse law, lately enacted, equally various and indefensible. One confidently affirms it to be blue, another, with equal boldness, asserts it to be green, and the secretary of the treasury himself, instructs us one day to consider it as green, and the next assures us it is certainly blue, whilst some among us, still trusting to their own eyes have the hardihood to believe "'tis neither one nor the other:" but black or white according to the degree of light or shade in which it may be presented to the beholder.—It would really be amusing to mark the puzzling perplexities in which the learned secretary is involved, in attempting to give a rational and consistent meaning to a law, in itself so devoid of reason or consistency, were we not at the same time alarmed by the manifestation of a temper hostile to the little commerce tolerated by the law itself, and a disposition to extend its penalties and restrictions beyond what would appear to have been the meaning of the legislature. To what are we to attribute the extreme rigor of his constructions? Is the ambiguity of the law a sufficient apology for the varying, but ever unfavorable opinions adopted by the treasury department, or must we not rather trace the cause to a disposition in the executive, to counteract as far as possible, the popular, and legislative will upon the subject of commerce, and by multiplying difficulties and embarrassments, so to check commercial enterprize, that the prediction so often reiterated, may be made good, *that should the embargo be taken off, no commerce would remain to us.*—That I am justifiable in this imputation, I think the general tenor of the secretary's instructions will prove, but the particular points to which I shall advert, are the regulations adopted with respect to foreign vessels, and the prohibition against the sale of American vessels in foreign ports.—Under the first instructions of the secretary foreign vessels were refused a clearance for any ports but those which were licensed to American vessels, but in his last circular, he authorises the collectors to grant them clearances, either in ballast, or with the cargoes which they have brought in, either to French or British ports without bond, but if they clear for a licensed port, they must give bond in four times the value of the vessel and cargo, that they will not go to a French or British port—that is, they may go to Guadaloupe or Jamaica direct, but they must not go to Guadaloupe or Jamaica by the way of St. Bartholemews; and this under an act to interdict commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France, and their dependencies. Again, he not only prohibits foreign vessels from taking cargoes of American produce to the ports of G. Britain and France, but also to those ports with which intercourse is permitted by the law; let us examine with what propriety. The embargo was never extended at any time to foreign vessels, but was confined to the vessels and to the produce and merchandize of the U. States, and by the 12th section of the non-intercourse law we find it enacted, "that so much of the act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as forbids the departure of vessels owned by citizens of the U. States, *and the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandize to any foreign port or place,* be and the same is hereby repealed, after the 15th March, 1809, except so far as they relate to G. Britain or France, or their colonies or dependencies, or places in the actual possession of either." If then by the embargo law foreign vessels were always at liberty to depart from our ports, and by the non-importation law the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandize was permitted (without exception) to neutral ports, from what part of the law, let me ask, can the Secretary derive his authority to prohibit foreign vessels from taking the produce of our country to those ports with which we have opened an intercourse? It is in my mind a construction consistent with neither the letter nor spirit of the law. Why is it that the same section of the law which requires of American vessels to give bond in twice the amount of vessel and cargo also requires of foreign vessels to give bond in four times the amount of vessel and *cargo* that she will not go to a prohibited port? Was it to prevent British vessels from taking back their salt and their rum to Turk's Island & Jamaica? Oh, no, for the Secretary now admits that they may clear out direct for those ports without bond; it could therefore only have had relation to cargoes of American produce, which they would had a greater temptation than American vessels to have taken direct to interdicted ports to which they might have belonged. From this strange construction results the absurdity that "an act to interdict commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France, and their dependencies," is made to prohibit a Spanish or Swedish vessel from taking the produce of our land to the ports of Spain or Sweden, with which countries we are in perfect amity.

I shall now advert to the other part of my subject, which is of high importance to the commercial community, and worthy of a more luminous investigation than the writer of this is capable of giving it. "There is nothing (says Mr. Gallatin) in the law which prohibits the sale of American vessels abroad; but the condition of the bond required by the thirteenth section is, that they shall not proceed to any British or French port. The condition of this bond will be considered by this department as forfeited, and the bond put in suit, if prior to their return to the United States and during the continuance of the act, they shall proceed to such port, whether they have been sold or remain the property of the same owners." Agreeably to this construction if I send my vessel on a voyage to Madeira, there land the cargo and get the necessary certificates, I may sell my vessel; but if the Portuguese purchaser should trade with her to a port of France or England I am made subject to the penalties of the bond, and the "pound of flesh" will be exacted. If Mr. Gallatin is right in this opinion the whole community of merchants have been erring in theirs upon this point. Every law should be so expounded (if possible) as to fulfill the intentions of the legislature, as expressed therein, and every penal law must be construed strictly, no latitude of construction can be adopted by implication, to the injury of the prosecuted. The object of this law, as expressed in the title, is "to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies;" and by the 12th and 13th sections thereof they authorise an intercourse with all other countries, requiring from the owner or owners of every vessel of the United States, before her departure from her port on a foreign voyage, that they give bond in double the amount of vessel and cargo, the condition of which bond embraces four distinct obligations: first, that "the vessel shall not leave the port without a clearance;" secondly, that she shall not "*when leaving the port proceed to any port or place in Great Britain or France or in the colonies or dependencies of either;*" thirdly, that she shall not "be directly or indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board any other vessel;" and, fourthly, that the parties to the bond shall within a reasonable time "produce to the collector of the district a certificate of the landing of the cargo" at some authorised port—and on failure to produce such certificate the law requires "that the bond shall be put in suit and in every such suit judgment shall be given against the defendant or defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such relanding or of loss at sea." If then we candidly view the objects of the law, the order and nature of the prohibitions expressed in the bond, the particular expressions used on the occasion, and finally, the provision made for the prosecution on the bond in default of the parties to produce the certificate of the landing of the cargo, we are compelled to acknowledge that the landing of the cargo at an authorised port is the consummation of the voyage, and the particular object to which the views of the legislature must have been directed; and altho' it might possibly have been construed as an evasion of the spirit of the law for a vessel of the United States, after the delivery of her cargo, to have traded with an interdicted port, yet assuredly when an American vessel has delivered her cargo at a lawful port, and her owner chuses to exercise the common rights of ownership, and sells his vessel, (which even Mr. Gallatin acknowledges the law does not prohibit) his responsibility under the bond must cease—unless indeed the vessel is to be considered as a moral agent and the original owner as bound in a recognizance for her good behavior for a given time—Under any other view it would certainly be as reasonable in the secretary of the treasury to order a suit against the American exporter of flour which should after a sale at Madeira or St. Bartholomews be shipped by the foreign purchaser to a French or English port, as against the original owner of an American vessel which being sold, as she legally might be, at either of those ports, should be used afterwards by the foreign purchaser in a trade with the ports of England or France—could the trade of a foreigner thus carried on between two foreign nations, in a vessel which was no longer a vessel of the United States or owned in whole or in part by an American citizen, be construed with any shew of reason into an offence against the United States, or could any greater degree of criminality attach to the vessel than to the American flour with which perhaps she might be laden. I am astonished, I confess, that such an opinion can be seriously advanced. A ship of the United States it is admitted is bound by the laws of the United States at home or abroad, but when she has been legally sold and transferred to a foreigner in a foreign port and her American papers withdrawn, she is no longer a vessel of the United States nor within their jurisdiction, and consequently, I should presume, not amenable to their laws.

If the opinion which I have entertained upon the foregoing subject in common with the merchants in general, be a correct one, the most charitable motives which can be attributed to the cabinet for the perversion of the law, are that conscious of its defects and foreseeing that under a fair construction of it many American vessels would be sold abroad to enable foreigners to carry on that part of our commerce which has been voluntarily sacrificed by our own unwise restrictions, and would of course carry with them into foreign service a great number of American seamen, they have undertaken *to amend the law,* by a construction forced, unnatural and destructive of private rights. What! shall an American citizen be deprived by a secretary's circular, of the right of ownership over his property and be forbid to sell abroad that which the policy of his own government has rendered of so little value at home? Is the system of persecution towards the commercial community never to cease? But we may be told that if the construction adopted has been an incorrect one an appeal may be had to the judicial tribunals of our country—true, and I thank God that we have yet the right of appeal to an enlightened and independent judiciary. But what would be the situation of a merchant of small capital when prosecuted by the United States for the penalties of a bond perhaps double in amount to all his estate? He is kept in a state of cruel anxiety for years, his credit is suspended, his business suffers, and finally if the courts should decide in his favor, he has yet to bear the costs of the prosecution to which he has been subjected by executive construction. I trust, however, that the American spirit is not yet so broken by oppression or the vexatious restrictions of too much regulation that we can for a moment forget the distinction between executive mandates and the laws of the country.

A MERCHANT.

ALEXANDRIA, *March* 30, 1809.

TO RENT,

The HOUSE on Water-street, occupied by the subscriber, and possession given the 21st of next month, or immediately if desired.

Charles Wadsworth.

March 30.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the commons of Alexandria,

A BAY HORSE, about 6 years old—whoever will return him, or give information where he may be found, to the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.

March 30 eo

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

SEINE CORK.

A small quantity of FINE SEINE COR for sale by

Wadsworth and Butler.

March

RICHMOND, *March* 27.

FIRE!!

The inhabitants of this city were alarmed yesterday about 11 o'clock, A. M. by the hedions cry. The fire broke out in the main street in a house occupied by Mr. Marks, Hatter—and is said to have originated from the heat of an iron pipe, which passed thro' the house. The fire appeared first upon the roof of the house, and as the wind was extremely high, the most serious alarms were immediately entertained, of the progress of the devouring element. Mr. Marks's house was consumed to the ground. The wind being northerly the fire passed down the street. It caught and consumed the neighboring tenement, occupied by Mr. M'Clay, and Mr. Neal Nelson—and a small wooden building, occupied by a grocer.—The devastation next extended to the Vendue Store of James Brown—and consumed the store on the main street, together with the warehouses behind, with a large quantity of groceries, sugar, coffee, flour, &c.

A small alley next presented itself, between the vendue office and the store of Messrs. Bohn and Hubner—the fire crossed this alley, and consumed the kitchen, in the back yard, attached to this last tenement. The store of Messrs. Bohn and Hubner escaped partly owing to its superior elevation to the contiguous buildings, and partly to its roof being composed of slate. From the kitchen, the fire extended to the roof on the suite of brick buildings, below Messrs. Bohn and Hubner's belonging to Gervas Storrs, esq. which suite was completely destroyed. This suite was composed of various tenements, occupied by Mr. Wereq, taylor, Messrs. Johnson and Reat, jewellers, Messrs. Sheppard and Lunze, and Mr. Green merchants. The back houses attached to these tenements participated of the same fate. The progress of the fire was at length arrested by a parapet or party wall, attached to the tenement occupied by Mr. W. Temple, and separating the roof of that tenement from that of Mr. Green's.

The wind was violent and the most serious fears were entertained of the fate of all the buildings on the north side of the market bridge. The flaming brands flew to an immense distance. They set fire to several roofs on the other side of the street—to several on the same side below—they flew even below Shockoe Creek and set fire to the market house, close to the market bridge, and to several houses below. The brands are supposed to have flown in one direction nearly 600 yards.

No computation can yet be formed of the injury and loss sustained. The houses are generally valuable—the suite of brick buildings was however insured by the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia. A considerable quantity of goods was destroyed particularly in the vendue office and warehouses of Mr. Brown.

CHARLESTON, *March* 19.

FROM SPAIN.

HAVANA, *March* 13.

DON JUAN DOMECQ DE VICTOR, a gentleman well known in this city, and as remarkable for his probity, as the publicsituation he holds, has received a letter from his brother DON JOSEF VICTOR, an inhabitant of the city of Xeres de la Frontera, of the following tenour:—

Xeres, 29th Dec. 1808.

DEAR DOMECQ—I have received by gen. Gregori, at 7 o'clock this morning, an extraordinary despatch, containing various and important news from Madrid, of which I have not time to send you a copy, as it is very long, and there is barely time to take one for the captain-general, to whom I am about to forward it. The substance of it may be reduced to this:—The French who garrisoned and surrounded Madrid, alarmed by the failure of nine mails from Bayonne, and informed of the junction of the Marquis de Romana, and the duke de Infantado, with their armies, had resolved to evacuate Madrid, which they did in two divisions, leaving very few of their people behind them, and took the road to Somosierra, on their way to which they must inevitably be cut off, and not one would remain.

"The accounts state, that the military & private property which they had plundered was sufficient to load 1500 waggons. They also assert, that the news from Arragon and Catalonia had filled with consternation both Joseph Bonaparte and his brother. This is all that my time permits me to communicate.

"I remain, &c."

...the Cadiz Diary of the 13th Jan. 1809.

MURCIA, *Dec.* 29.

The arrival at Valencia of gen. don Jo... Caro, with some troops, has cheered ...e drooping spirits of that city, by the good ...ews he brings, and which he communicat... ...d on the night of the 22d, to the Junta go... ...verning there. He states, that the marquis ...de la Romana, writes him from Burgos, that ...e is at the head of 70,000 men, Spaniards, ...English and Portuguese, all choice troops, ...in excellent discipline; and that his ...ination is to recover Madrid. He ..., that we may now depend upon the ...eration of the emperor of Russia, to ...whom, in order to induce him to join our ...cause, England has ceded Malta, and Spain ...Mahon.

This news is confirmed by letters from Seville, which mention farther, that the marquis de la Romana, is about to establish his head-quarters at Valladolid, and that the Supreme Junta established at Seville, has entrusted to him the entire direction of the military operations in the present crisis—having communicated their plans to the duke de l'Infantado, who commands the central army, and is marching with the same object in view.

It is also asserted, that the emperor of Russia has transmitted a note to the emperor of the French, notifying to him, that he must immediately think of withdrawing his troops from the Spanish territory, as otherwise the treaties and conventions between them could not be carried into effect.

—

In addition to the above accounts it is stated, that the duke de l'Infantado, with 25,000 men, was at Pennes, about 4 leagues from Madrid, on the advance for that city, while the united British and Spanish armies of 40,000 men, were advancing from Burgos. A report is prevalent, that the French had previously advanced to Saragossa, where it is said they were defeated, with the loss of 20,000 men. We have not, however, seen any thing to warrant a belief in this rumor.

Madrid was evacuated on the 23d of Dec. The Spanish accounts say, that their army had possession of the celebrated pass of Somosierra the only road by which the French army could retreat, and they were very sanguine in the hope of cutting them off completely.

It does not appear that Bonaparte had more than 30,000 men in Madrid.—*Times.*

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

All the private letters, and verbal reports which we have seen and heard from New-Hampshire present the most flattering prospect, that a federal or whig governor will not only be elected to the Chief Magistracy of that state; but that a legislature of similar character, will be returned to aid him in the support of its administration. We have seen the returns of 130 towns embracing the principal part of those which supported the democratic or tory ticket of electors. In these, the votes stand—

For Judge Smith,	11,929
Langdon	11,042

The gentleman who communicated the above mentioned returns, further states that in the few towns which had been heard from there was a large federal *gain* of representatives.

The whole number of incorporated towns is about 190. *Boston paper.*

—

The Portsmouth Oracle of Saturday last, after giving a long list of votes, has the following remarks:—"We congratulate N. England on the prospect of the elevation of the Hon. *Jeremiah Smith*, to the chair of the Chief Magistracy of this state.

"As far as returns have been received the Federal majority is about as great as in November—New Hampshire took the glorious lead last summer in calling home from the councils of the nation, those representatives who had disgraced her character, and sacrificed her interest, by a servile compliance with the projects of Embargo, Non-Intercourse and Ruin, with which the heads of the President and Congress have so abundantly teemed. She has now dismissed from her service those, who have approved and supported these disastrous measures. Her sister states in New England have hitherto *followed her in the regeneration*, and GOD grant they may not fail to imitate this her last effort of duty and patriotism"—*ibid*

—

It is stated that the governor of Havanna had refused to acknowledge Mr Anderson, as consul from the United States. The Spaniards have never acdnowledged foreign consuls in any of their colonies.

Charleston. paper.

In addition to the various and somewhat contradictory accounts from Spain, we understand that a letter has been received in this city, dated Cadiz, Jan. 29, from a source entitled to full credit. The letter states that a desperate action took place in the early part of January, about the first, between the French and combined Spanish and English armies under the command of Gen. Romana. The action lasted about four days, and was decided by the arrival of a large reinforcement to the French army. The combined army retired, the Spaniards taking a position in the mountains of Leon. Many officers of distinction fell in this engagement on both sides; and either army left about 6,000 dead upon the field.

In all engagements between the Spanish and French armies the utmost rancor and enmity were manifested, and the most determined persevering bravery displayed on the part of the Spaniards. In some of the northern provinces no quarter was given by either party.

Madrid, though in possession of the French, was the scene of the most violent atrocities. Several risings of the populace had taken place, in which many lives were lost.

About the 27th Jan M. Cevallos was at Cadiz on his way to London, as an *Envoy Extraordinary* from the General Junta to the British government.

[Nat. Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Liverpool, to their correspondents in Charleston, dated Dec. 24th, received by the ship Lightfoot, arrived at Wilmington, N. C. The Lightfoot sailed on the 27th December.

"In the state of demand, as well as in prices, our market in the early part of the week, experienced no alteration, except that in consequence of the stocks in Manchester being nearly exhausted, and the frost rendering the receipt of supplies from London precarious, the inquiry on the part of the trade became more lively than it had been for some time past, and the holders discovered some disposition to advance in their expectations; the receipt, however, yesterday by the Packet, of the long expected intelligence from America, bringing communications from Washington, up to the 14th ult. soon produced an important alteration in the state of the market; her arrival no sooner became known, than it was reported that the President's message breathed hostility to this country, that a motion for a repeal of the embargo had been supported only by two members, and that a prohibition of all intercourse with all Europe was contemplated: In consequence of the prevalence of these reports, purchases were immediately made on speculation, prices began gradually to rise, and in the course of the day 14 or 1500 bags were sold, in the latter sales at an advance of 1 1-2d. and 2d. per lb. To-day although the letters are not generally come to hand, the demand still continued pretty brisk, and it is not improbable a further advance may take place.

"The total amount of our sales will be about 2,500 bags, of which about 1300 are to the trade. The following are the particulars:

"*Cotton*, old bowed, about 250 bags, 2s. 2d. middling, to 2s. 8 1-2d. good fair; new about 230 bags, 2s. 9d. a 2s. 11d; 20 bags good Orleans, 3s. a 3s. 1-d; 38 good fair Sea Islands, 4s; a few inferior, 3s. 4d; about 90 Surats short 19 1-2d. good fair, and 20d. good; long 22 1-2d. middling; about 70 Smyrnas, 2s. 3 1-2. middling, 2s. 4d. good; 30 inferior Oronokes, 2s. 8d; about 70 Trinidads, 2s. 7d. middling, to 2s. 8d. good fair; 138 West Indies, 2s, 7d. middling, to 2s. 10d. good; 30 good Cumanas 2s. 8d; 100 Barbadoes 2s. 9d. a 2s. 11d; about 150 and 200 Demararas, 2s. 10d. pretty fair, to 3s. 1d. good; 10d. fair Paras 2s. 9 1-2d; 159 Badais, 2s. 11d. a 3s. 1d; 269 Maranhams, 2s. 10 1-2d. a 3s; 250 Pernams, 3s. middlings, to 3s. 3d. good; and 160 fair Bourbons, 3s. 6d."

—

The Supreme Junta have manifested no inclination to abandon the cause of their country. On the 22d of Nov. a few days before the capture of Madrid, they issued a decree for enlisting and organizing 250,000 new troops, besides raising, in all the towns of the kingdom which are out of the theatre of war, bodies of Militia of Honor.—*(Milicias honoradas.)* We had not received this decree when we wrote our first article on the war in Spain. We find that the Junta have taken the same view of the exhausted state of their country, at the commencement of the troubles, that had occurred to us, and in one or two instances, in almost the *identical expressions* which we had used, The following is an extract:

"To us, Spaniards, Providence has left the alternative of being the first people of Europe, and the deliverers of all of them, or of being the most wretched slaves. The general will of all has been pronounced in the most solemn and expressive manner.—Almost altogether disarmed, *our best resources dispersed and disorganized*, our marine destroyed, *our enemies masters of the capital and of the most important fortresses*, the nation impoverished, social virtue despised, our manners corrupted and vice enthroned, we have in an instant recovered our ancient dignity and character, vanquished objects which could yield only to patriotic heroism.

[Freeman's Journal.

DANISH CONSUL GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 22d March, 1809.

Vessels from the United States, bound to any Danish port, will on their arrival there, meet with difficulties, unless provided with regular bills of health granted by the undersigned, or by any of his majesty's consuls or vice consuls in the other ports of the United States. Vessels bound to ports in Russia, or Prussia, must also be provided with bills of health from the consuls of those countries. Where none such reside, application should be made to those of Denmark, who are authorised to grant them—this regulation, which has been already made known is now again published for the information of merchants and others whom it may concern.

P. PEDERSEN.

N. B. Editors of newspapers in the principal seaports of the union are requested to give the above an insertion if convenient.

For Philadelphia,

The Sloop

HAPPY RETURN,

Captain BAKER.

For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at M'Clean's wharf.

March 30. 3t

OAKUM,

For sale at the POOR HOUSE.

March 30. 6t

TO THE PUBLIC,

Who are affected with Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather, are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider whether a compound, consisting of mild vegitable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practicioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will bide by this motto—

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life—and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture; should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton, county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec, 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the Asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand-father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home, and be absent the greatest part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In Sept. last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough, and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely *debilitated, emaciated and confined.* Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months, I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma—In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since.—As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects upon others, that Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and Asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

—

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician who is a man well approved of in his profession, from a bruise which I had received on my left side about a fortnight before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pulmonic Detergent—I was very weak and low, and took but half the quantity prescribed in his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, Feb. 1809.

—

Northampton, Mass Feb. 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequent spitting of blood, in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Deturgent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

—

To the Public.

IN consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side and cough.

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809

I, Elijah Norton, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with a great debility—weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months: about the fifteenth of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent. I kept in the use of it about three months,—immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, & consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

ELIJAH NORTON, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21, 1809.

For Sale by R. GRAY, *Bookseller, King-street, agent for the proprietor.*

March 29. law3m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The old Bank, opposite the market. A. HOLBROOK.

March 27 3aw1w 1w4t

☞ FISH.

I WILL contract for the delivery of any quantity of HERRINGS during the ensuing season, not exceeding 2,000,000, at my fishery six miles below Alexandria, for six shillings per thousand.—Bacon and all kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the Alexandria prices.—In large purshases a credit will be given to suit the times.

William H. Foote.

February 28. 3taw4w

TO RENT.

I WILL RENT for one year, or for a term of years, the HOUSE and STORE, at present occupied by Mr. *Joseph Mandeville*, situated at the corner of King and Fairfax, streets. Possession may be had on the 12th of May ensuing.

John Wise.

March 21. d3teo6t

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

Februar 2. eo

George-Town and Alexandria Turnpike Road.

THE Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress "Authorising the making of a Turnpike Road from Mason's Causeway to Alexandria," hereby give notice that Books for receiving subscriptions will be opened on Wednesday the 29th instant, at the Union Tavern, in Georgetown, at William O'Neal's, near the West market, in the City of Washington, and at Caton's tavern, in Alexandria, and kept open from 10 o'clock, at noon until 4 o'clock, P. M.

John Mason,
David Wiley,
Henry Foxall,
John Cox,
John W. Bronaugh.

Georgetown, (Col.) March 14. 2awt29th

The act of Congress authorises the subscription of two hundred shares, and requires the payment of Ten Dollars on each, at the time of subscription—the residue to be paid in instalments.

Those who would subscribe by an agent must use the following form.

I do hereby authorise and empower to subscribe for me in my name for shares of Georgetown and Alexandria Turnpike Stock, under the act of Congress "authorising the making of a turnpike road from Mason's causeway to Alexandria."

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, March Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executors of *Robert Townshend Hooe*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of Col. *Robt. T. Hooe*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 24th day of Sept. next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 24h day of March, 1809.

John Muncaster,
James H. Hooe,
Executors.

March 25. 3taw8w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 12th instant, from the estate of the late Nathaniel Newton, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a negro man, named FRANK, about 20 years of age, yellowish complexion, and about six feet high—had on when he went away, a short white jacket, dark cloth trowsers, and Oznabrigs shirt. I expect he will change his name and pass for a freeman, as several of the same family (formerly belonging to Miss Elizabeth Newton) have been emancipated since the death of Mr. Newton, and have passes with my signature. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow and securing him in any Jail so that I get him again.

Joseph N. Birch.

March 27. 2awtf.

☞ Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment for travellers and others, at Colchester Ferry, opposite Woodbridge, where he will keep a constant supply of whatever may be necessary in his line for the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, on the most moderate terms.

W. Millan.

March 27. eo3t1aw6m

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

For Sale, by the Subscriber,

SALT suitable for the fisheries,
Muscovado Sugar in hogsheads,
Havanna Sugar in boxes,
Green Coffee in bags,
A few barrels of New-York Pork.

J. H. HOOE.

March 28. eotf

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes,
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 1.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and North: Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

Lost or Mislaid,

FIVE SHARES OF STOCK in the Bank of Potomack, Nos. 4005 to 4009, inclusive, issued to the subscriber the 10th Dec. 1804, and by him transferred to James Nutt & Co. the 18th Sept. 1806. The subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the same to the President and Directors of the Bank of Potomack.

Mark Butts.

March 22. 1aw8t

TO RENT,

A convenient two story FRAME HOUSE on Patrick street, nearly opposite Isaac Gibsons, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore. Possession may be had immediately.—Apply to

James Anderson.

March 23. eo

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10. 2aw

A NEW WORK,

For Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book-Store, King-street Alexandria,

The private life of WASHINGTON,

With a great number of original anecdotes,

BY M. L. WEEMS,

Ci-devant Rector of Mount Vernon Parish, and for fifteen years, the intimate of the grey-hair'd veterans of the last century, who were the neighbors and companions of Washington.

Criticism by Judge Brackenridge, dated CARLISLE, *Jan.* 19th, 1809.

Dear Sir,

I have read and read again your publication, the life of Washington; and you will not understand me as acknowledging it to be without defects, when I take notice only of its excellencies. These indeed are very great You have combined, with great felicity, the *useful* and the *pleasant*: historical information and amusing anecdote. You have drawn from both urns, of tears and mirth. With a sudden transition we have the pathetic and the comic, and both irresistable. Your style is always perspicuous, and occasionally noble; in flights of imagery and richness of expression, rising to the sublime. But the great richness of your book is, the morality of the sentiment. I do not know a better to be put into the hands of young persons to raise the mind to political and moral virtue. It ought to be introduced into all schools; and to be in every family. With regard to biographical merit, the delineation is such as to give a view of *character*, not on a *parade day*, but as independent of command or station. This is the painting which interests. It is that alone which makes a likeness; for a mere outline, wanting the expression, gives no physiognomy.

I am, with much esteem, your's,

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

☞ Liberal allowance to school-masters and country merchants.

A NEW WORK.

THE DROWN'D WIFE.

A faithful history of the beautiful Miss *Polly Middleton*, who after bestowing herself with a fortune of 4000 dollars on a young husband, Mr. Edward Finley, was drown'd by him in the eighth week after marriage. With a number of very interesting incidents, and a fine Likeness of that unfortunate Lady.

By M. L. WEEMS,

Who was on the spot where Mr. Findley was executed, at Edgfield Court-House, South Carolina, April 27, 1804.

Upwards of 9000 copies of this extraordinary pamphlet were printed in Philadelphia in 18 weeks.

The 5th edition—Price 25 cents.

Liberal allowance made to School-masters and country merchants.

Criticism on this work by that celebrated American Historian, Dr David Ramsay, S. C. dated, Charleston, May 16, 1807.

"No man can read this *pamphlet*, without having his *visible faculties* often excited—no man can read it without having both his horror of *vice* and respect for *virtue* increased. The writer has the art of blending *instruction* with *amusement*. While he keeps his readers in high good humour by the frolicsomeness of his manner, he is inculcating upon them important moral and religious truths, conducive to their present and future happiness.

DAVID RAMSAY."

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich Land. From several years experience I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a Blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad Creek, Dec. 9.—15. } law

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

Metallic Pen Manufactory.

P. WILLIAMSON'S

Celebrated Elastic Three Slit Metallic

PEN,

WHICH has been pronounced, by many of the most eminent penmen, to be far superior to any metallic Pen that has ever been made heretofore, either in Europe or America. It is well known, that all the pens upon the former principle have been wanting in that pliability which is so necessary in order to write with smoothness and rapidity, which this is happily effected by the two additional side slits. To be had of Samuel Jeffris (agent for the proprietor) No. 212. Market street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen tavern, by the gross or single one, the

Particular large hand Pens,
Do. fine do. do.

N.B. Old cases renewed with new Pens.

Copy of a note, and extract of a letter from the President.

WASHINGTON, *26th Jan.* 1808.

"Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to P. Williamson, and his thanks for the very fine steel Pen he has been so kind as to send him. It is certainly superior to every metallic pen he has ever seen, and will save a great deal of trouble and time employed in mending the quill pen."

"*Washington, 22d March*, 1808.

"The four Calleadar Pens arrived safely. I find them to answer perfectly and now indeed use no other kind."

St. Mary's College,
BALTIMORE, *Jan.* 1, 1808.

Mr. P. Williamson,

SIR,

I cheerfully comply with your request to state my opinion of your Patent Steel Pens. I have always considered them as eminently entitled to public attention and encouragement.

The objections which are generally urged against metal pens, do not apply to yours, which are constructed with such peculiar flexibility and elasticity, that they may be applied to all the purposes of the common quill I have employed one of them generally, for upwards of a year, and do not find it impaired by use. They are particularly calculated for merchants in journalizing and posting accounts as they possess the advantage of giving an uniform appearance to their books. To gentleman of the bar, and others, who are obliged to take notes suddenly, they are not less serviceable as they may be made hard or soft, according to the peculiarity or whim of the writer's hand; and being kept clean, they may be used for many years The economy and other advantages of your invention, appear to be so evident, that I need not dilate further on the subject.

With the hope that your ingenuity may be as profitable to yourself as it is serviceable to the public,

I remain sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS G. FOSTER.

Take Notice.

Stationers and others may be supplied by forwarding their orders to SAMUEL JEFFRIS Bookseller, agent for the proprietor, in Baltimore, at the following prices, for cash only.

Single one $ 1
By the doz. 9
By the gross or half gross, a further discount of 10 per cent.

Feb. 20 ——(25.) 1aw6t

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Richard Bond*, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or before the 13th day of July next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,
Executrix.

January 19. 1aw5m

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 27[illegible] acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining the place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) 1aw